#### Effort of the Mine Workers to Show Ill-Treatment Alleged Injustice in the Markle Mines Sorrowful Story of an Aged Miner Work to Pay Off Debts.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 9.—The counsel for the United Mine Workers sought to impress the members of the Anthracite Strike Commission to-day by the introduction of the testimony of those whom the Markles have evicted in the Hazleton region since the strike has been declared ended. In most of the cases the direct testimony was discredited later and torn to pieces by the

There was one exception, however, in which little or no effort at cross-examination was made. This was in the case of Henry Cull, an aged miner, a former employee of the Markles, who told a story of eviction and suffering and death that caused the counsel present for big coal companies to express the belief that conditions of the kind could not be found about any of their

When the session of the commission opened in the morning there were some pertinent questions asked by the members of the commission relative to the documentary evidence that the representatives of the miners are seeking to introduce by testimeny Judge Gray called attention to a fact that in a court the papers themselves are always considered the best evidence. He said that they had heard a great deal about the contents of many papers, but they wanted the papers if they could be

Then the miners' attorneys put in the first documentary evidence outside of the due bills that they have been introducing for several days. The first piece of eviposted by G. B. Markle & Co. at their mines when work was resumed. Markle & Co notified all of their men that wished to return to work to make at olication at the office. It was this fact and the fact that the union told their men not to sign the papers which the company presented to them that induced Judge Gray to asi pointedly if the unions were not too suspicious of the companies. The witness on the stand, P. J. Gallagher, answered that he did not think that they were, but he could not say that their suspicions were always Neil McMonigle, the first witness of the

day, said that he had been employed by Markle & Co., and that he was once injured by a runaway in the mines. He was laid up six months. On another occasion be was burned by gas and was idle for six months. This witness said that he had never had an allowance when he should have had one, and that when the company could not make more out of him by having him work by the day the officials permitted him to mine by contract. He pointed out that when he could mine sixteen or eighteen cars of coal a day they hired him by the day, and that when he could mine only by contract. This witness said that he never saw a mine inspector in the colliers referred to and that in his opinion six hours a day was long enough for a man to work, if he worked

P. D. Gallagher of Hazleton, an employee of Markle & Co., was the next witness. In the place where he is now employed he can earn only from 50 to 60 cents a day. When he went back to work after the strike he said there was nothing else for him to do except to take this breast. The company does not pay a day's wages for such work, it has been all contract work since the Judge Gray wanted the witness to ex-

plain what he meant by a day's wages be-fore the strike. He said that he meant min-ing coal at a miner's wages. He was get-ting \$2.27 a day from the company before ting \$2.27 a day from the company before the strike, he said. The witness further declared that he is forced to buy parier from the company and that it charges him more for it than he would have to pay at the stores in Hazleton. On cross-examination the witness said that he went to work at 6 o'clock in the morning and the strike to this saloon from Doyers street and this made the place famous as a Chinatown resort. He next opened a saloon on Flm street opposite the new Criminal Courts Building.

In 1803 he was elected a member of the strike in the morning and the strike in the morning and the strike in the morning and the strike in the said entrances to this saloon from Doyers street and this made the place famous as a Chinatown resort. He next opened a saloon on Flm street opposite the new Criminal Courts.

In 1803 he was elected a member of the strike in the said entrances to this saloon from Doyers street and this made the place famous as a Chinatown resort. He next opened a saloon on Flm street opposite the new Criminal Courts.

He said that the Sheriff came into his house and told him to get out. The witness said that he told the Sheriff that he did not have more time. His things were immediately placed in the street. He was told that if he would sign a certain paper he would be allowed to stay, but he answered that he would not. The witness thought that he bound him to tree witness thought that the went to tree witness the went to the went to tree witness the went to the went to tree witness the went to tree wi ound him to trade at the company store, but he was not positive as to that.

Henry Cull, the next witness, told the

Henry Cull, the next witness, told the most pathetic story that the commission has heard. He was one of the men evicted, and is 77 years old. He had worked for the Markles for nineteen years and he knew of no reason why he should be turned out of his home and should not have work except that his son was prominent in the union. When he was evicted his family consisted of his wife, her mother and two adopted children. The age of his mother was not known, he said, but must have been too years, as she could harely get across the floor when assisted. She could only take floor when assisted. She could only take two or three inches at a step. The witness ald that he had had every bone in except his neck broken in the mines has a glass eye. His skull had been fractured, he has a leg that is no better than a wooden leg and he had had all of his fingers smashed.

On some occasions he would be able to get

a bank account and soon he would be com-relled to draw it out again to feed his family. Cull said that his son, who had been promicuit said that his son, who had been promi-nent in the strike, was now in an insane asylum. His wife was sick on the day that the eviction took place. There was not another place to be had and the whole family had to take shelter in a tumble-down shanty. The next day his wife pleaded with him to take her to a hospital and he told her that they would not receive her there now that they were evicted. then sought medical aid, but it was too late. His wife died in his arms. Her death was due to exposure, he said.
"That's all," said Mr. Darrow.

"That's all and that's enough," said Judge Grav.

After two witnesses had been placed on the stand to testify that they had failed to get work National Organizer P. J. Gallagher was called. He said he had worked for twenty years in the mires, and tell of one mine where one of the exits was barred by an iron gate. A mine boss was on guard it the other, and a man could not go out under eight or fourteen hours. This was extremely dangerous in case of accident, he said. The witness produced his due

he was only able to earn a little over \$30 the 10 per cent, increase that other colligranted in 1900. Mike Baker, aged 18 years, a slate picker

pills and said that they would show

said that he carned 80 cents a day before the strike and 70 cents since. He said that he was frequently beaten by the breaker boss with a large club.

Mrs. Kate Burns of Jeddo, said that her

husband was employed about the mines in various capacities for several years. He was run over by a locomotive and killed

The mines shut down at this time and she did not get the \$50 that the company usually paid to the families of men willed about the collegies. Her oldest boy was aged 8 years at this time. She worked among the neighbors and kept the oldest how in school until he was the years ald boy in school until he was 14 years old, when he went to work in the Markle mines at 78 cents a day. The first due bill that he when he went to work in the Markle mines at 78 cents a day. The first due hill that he brought home showed that he was indebted to the company to the amount of a rather unusual fact. The appropriation for the current year was \$8,986.038

boy went to work in the breaker and he got no money. She and the two boys were twelve years in paying off the debt owed

the company.

The cross-examination of this witness showed that the debt that she paid the company was one comracted after her husband had been killed. husband had been killed.

Major Warren called attention to the mining laws of Pennsylvania. He pointed out the statute that Attorney John J. Murphy had referred to at one of the first sessions of the commission. This statute at that time was said to make it compulsory on the commence to make it compulsory on the commence to may for the mining of on the companies to pay for the mining of coal by weight. Mr. Warren pointed out that it was obligatory to pay by weight only in cases where there was no other

system of payment in force.

The remainder of the afternoon session was consumed in examining a number of witnesses from the Delaware and Hudson and the Eric companies in this region who charged that they were discriminated against because no work was given to them when the strike ended.

#### LABOR LEADERS INDICTED.

Interfered With Mall Service in New Or-

leans Must Answer in Federal Court. NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9.- The United States Grand Jury to-day indicted Ben Commons, president of the Street Car Men's Union, and sixteen other members for interfering with the United States mail during the recent street car strike, During the first few days of the strike the men by violence prevented the United States mail car from leaving the railway company's barn. They saw their mistake afterward and the mail cars were per mitted to run, although the other cars were tied up for two weeks.

#### New Orleans Preight Handlers Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9. - As expected, the freight handlers followed the example of the teamsters and loaders and struck o-day. The strike mainly affects the sugar de, as the men handling cotton are in a arate union. Some few non-union men owent to work were stoned by the strikseparate union. ers, but generally the police maintained order. The strikers are all negroes. They were satisfied with their wages until stirred up by a labor aginater from Buffalo, one of the men detailed by the Federation of Labor to organize labor unions in the South.

#### Wabash Shopmen's Strike Ends

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9 .- The seven weeks rike of the shopmen of the Wabash Railand came to an end to-day when the men voted to return to work. The men de-manded an increase of four cents an hour company offered two cents, by this was refused. President Damsey ther threatened to fill the strikers places with non-union men and the sl-opmen decided to accept the company's offer.

#### MIKE CALLAHAN DEAD. Ex-Assemblyman and Notorious for His Three Saloons.

Michael J. Callahan, who for years was ne owner of several saloons in the slum listricts of New York, and who was one of he best-known characters in town, died suddenly last night at his home, 516 Pearl street. He had been over to his saloon at Chatham Square during the day and at 6 o'clock went home to dinner, as was his

He had eaten heartily and was sitting n a rocking chair to look over the evening papers. He talked with his married sister who had called at the house and was joking who had called at the house and was joking over something he had read when he suddenly put his hand over his heart and fell back unconscious. He died almost at once. His wife became ill and was attended by the physician who had been summoned.

Callahan was about 60 years old. In early life he had been a newsboy and then a bartender and afterward a special police-man in Koster & Bial's Music Hall on Twenty-third street. There he distinguished himself as a pugilist and became known as the "Bootsy," the bouncer of the estab-

It was it 1885 that he purchased the saloon in Park R w near Chambers street. About the same time he purchased a saloon further up at 12 Chatham Square. There he made considerable money for he had entrances

to work at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at 4 o'clock.

Andrew Hunch of Hazleton said that up man he took an active interest in the movement of the cook and the cook and

he had left, was closed this morning for the first time in years.

Callahan's former wife committed suicide a year ago. He has a brother, Capt. Daniel Callahan, in the Fire Department, and a sister with whom he lived. He leaves no

#### CRANDALL OF NORWICH Reads With Surprise Despatches Describing Him as "Missing."

S. Ashbel Crandall, former Mayor of Norwich, Conn., who is at the Hoffman House, was astonished yesterday morning to read in the papers despatches from his native town to the effect that he was missing. "It is all a mistake," said he, yesterday afternoon, as he sat in the Hoffman art gallery. "I am not missing. I came to New York four weeks ago to have an operation on a tooth. I have been in Dr. Bollhagen's hands ever since, going to him each day, for so serious was my trouble that I was threatened with cancer of the mouth. I saw the Horse Show and am going to the bicycle race and all the theatres, meeting a lot of Norwich people, and talking with them. The story that I was missing is an invention of my political and business enemies "I expect to return to Norwich in two or

# Twenty Brooklyn Policemen Fined.

The twenty-one policemen in Brooklyn who were caught one night last week by who were caught one night last week by "shoofly" roundsmen from Manhatian in various acts of delinquency were up for trial yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein. With one exception all were found guilty. Andrew Brown of the Adams street station, who was caught twice within a quarter of an hour coming out of a saloon, was fined ten days' pay. The others were fined two or three days' pay.

pav New Chapel at the Tombs Ready. If er many delays the hipel in the Tombs is complete, and it is expected that services will be held in it next Sunday. The furniture and a new organ for the chapel will be put in place to-day, when the prison will be inspected by the city officials and the prisoners will be transferred to the nex

# SCOO Security in Stewart Case.

Justice Leventritt decided vesterday that John Stewart, the plaintiff in the latest suit brought to upset the disposition of the A. T. Stewart estate, need only give \$500 Stewart estate, need only give \$600 security instead of \$2,500 suggested by the defendants on the motion before him on defendants on the motion before him on Monday last. The cost of the motion are to abide the event

#### Indian Appropriation Bill Reported. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 -The Indian Ap-

propriation bill for the year ending June 30. 1904, was reported in the House to-day by Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) and ordered

CIVIC FEDERATION'S CONGRESS DEBATE BOTH.

Complaint of Union Interference With Capital Baldwin Works Denounced as a Sweat Shop-Dr. Rainsford Ask

About Restricting Skilled Labor. "Shorter Hours" and the "Restriction of Output" were the subjects before yeserday's sessions of the National Civic Federation. Grover Cleveland, Abram S. Hewitt, President Eliot, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford and John B. McDonald were among the well-known men present in addition to those who had attended Monday's

meetings. Mr. Cleveland was on hand early in the morning and there was applause for him. At the afternoon session he came in withou any demonstration on the part of the audience. As he was about to take a chair next to Cornelius N. Bliss, who was Secretary of the Interior under McKinley, Mr Bliss politely arose and remained standing until Mr. Cleveland had seated himself Mr. Cleveland looked a bit puzzled and presently got up and moved to the chair next President Eliot.

The ex-President left the room with Oscar Straus, vice-president of the Federation, before the close of the session. He

made no address. At this morning's session Vice-President Samuel Gompers is to comment, from the point of view of the Federation of Labor, upon the speeches that have already been made. Senator Hanna announced, that beyond this there were no other formal papers or speeches on the programme, and that following Mr. Gompers s address the sessions of to-day would be thrown open for general discussion of the topic "Indusrial Agreements."

Prof. John R. Commons, who is studying restriction of output for Carroll D. Wright spoke of the union, at the morning session as an effort to interfere at one or more points with the liberty of the enp'oyer in conducting his business. He said that employers had been compelled to submit to what amounted to restrictions by the unions. What was needed was mutual understanding and mutual concessions between employer and employees. shorter work- lay was simply one form of the demand for higher wages.

F. A. Halsey of the American Machinist talked of "The Premium Method of Payment" at a rate of articulation which stumped the stenographers and forced some of the listeners to interrupt him once in a while for the sake of a breathing spell, and to get time to think just what it was he was talking about. One of these asked pardon for his interruption but told Mr. Halsey that he would really like to know what the premium system, of which the speaker was talking, really was.

When Mr. Halsey had explained Arch bishop Ireland filled the breech temporarily by asking whether the unions favored the premium system of payment of em-

He spoke of the Baldwin Locomotive Works | Cuba as a type of place where unsanitary conditions and bad treatment of employees prevail. The English engineer Barnes had referred to this place, but without mentioning its name, on Monday, and had said that it was until for men to work in. Mr. O'Connell got him to assent yesterday when Mr. O'Connell said it was to this when Mr. O'Connell said it was to this factory that the Englishman had referred.

Alfred Moseley asked Mr. O'Connell why it was, if the conditions were as bad as stated there, that the workmen had not struck. Mr. Mosl y ysaid hat he had been all over that plant and had not observed any of the dreadfulness described, and, fur-thermore, that he had been informed that the factory was a non-union one and had never had a strike. Mr. O'Connell sa E that it was strange that there had not been a strike there, for the place was actually tracts to build certain parts of locomotives and then hired men to work under them driving and sweating these men as much

as possible.

Dr. Rainsford asked the speaker a ques tion as to limiting the number of apprent and followed it up with this statement: and followed it up with this statement:

I am aware, and, of course. I suppose you are, that year after year there is a very large increase in the number of trained working increase in the number of trained working who come from Scandinavia and from Germany. Admirable working they are, and, escaping the contract system, get work in New York for several large firms, known to many gentlemen, no doubt, in this room, and receive excellent wages. In some cases they get an increase on union wages; spend three, four, five or six months in this country, and go back to the old country to stend the money they have liberally made here. They prove they have liberally made here. They prove thereby that the demand for skilled labor is so great to-day in the great centres, that the very largest firms are not able to meet it and are filling out and adding to the number of thoroughly skilled laborers by drawing largely on Scandinavia and Germany. Now, I think that is a question that may be comprehended on what is radically a wrong and mistaken idea. I mean limiting the education of the youth of the land.

Mr. O'Connell replied by asking if it was

Mr. O'Connell replied by asking if it was not an ideal situation for the Germans and Scandadinavians to find here, rather Dr. Rainsford

That does not exactly fit the question When a union takes a step like that they are going against the everlisting laws, and are bound to be beaten. You cannot limit the education and opportunities of the young othis land.

Mr. Gompers told Mr. Moseley as to the Baldwin works, that it had usually teen found that the people whose conditions were the worst in the world were those least capable of resistance and protest.

Henry White, secretary of the United
Garment Workers of America, said:

Garment Workers of America, said:

In England the inclination to limit work is more marked than here because the mechanic is unable to adjust himself to changing conditions as readily. When he enters a trade, usually that followed by his parent, it is with the intention of staying in it for life. Here workingmen are more prepared for changes, and the division of labor is developed to a point that enables them more quickly to accommodate themselves to new environments. One of the good effects of the late coal strike was the climination of the large proportion of surplus laborers who found themselves elsewhere during the strike.

Prof. George Gunton of this city said that

Prof. George Gunton of this city said that was now needed more as citizen and a consumer than he was as a preducer. The professor asked why men who organized a \$1,500,000,000 corporation could not organize, say, the iron it dustry, so as to have the hours of labor in that industry reduced by fifteen minutes a day every six months until an eight-hour basis was reached. That, he said, would be good

economics.
Lewis Nixon said that his sympathy with the workingman in the matter of shorter hours has cost him from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year for the last several years, but he considered the money well expended. Men who wanted to give libraries to their employees who would not enter them, he said, would do better to give the men "hours and dollers."

Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, vicepresident of the Feotomic Association of the United States, said that adequate leisure for the laborer would mean more for society

now than higher wages.

A. F. Weber of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, and George H. Barber of the National Association of Manufacturers also stoke urers, also spoke. Conspicuous in the room yesterday after noon were copies of an emerald-colored paper-covered book entitled "Terrestria Paradise: Philosophical Machinery when paper-cover paradise: Philosophical Machinery when placed in M. t'on can change the Condition of the Working World, make Humanity happy, and control the Destiny of Posterity for Centuries to Come."

# REAPPOINT JUSTICES.

Bar Association's Resolution About Bar: lett, Woodward and McLaughlin. At last evening's meeting of the Bar

Association the following resolutions wer adopted: Whereas. The terms for which the Hor Willard Bartlett and the Hon. John Woodward were designated to act as members of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial Department

and the Hon. Chester B. McLaughlin as a member for the First Judicial Department, will expire on Dec. 31, 1902, and Whereas, Said Justices have performed all of their duties as members of said courts with distinguished ability, persistent industry, and the highest degree of integrity

Whereas, It is of supreme importance that the Justices who sit in the Appellate Di-visions of the State shall be judges of demonstrated ability, wide experience and un-

questioned fidelity: Resolved, That the Association of the Bar of the City of New York recommends and requests that the said Justices, Willard Bartlett, John Woodward and Chester B. McLaughlin be designated and appointed for a further full term of service from Jan. 1, 1903, in said

Appellate Divisions respectively. Resolved. That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Governor of this State

#### CHINESE LABOR IN HAWAII. Lively Opposition to Its Admission De-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the Immigration bill. Mr. Burton (Rep., Kan.) offered an amendment, permitting the admission of Chinese agricultural laborers into Hawai under restrictions to be imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A sharp debate followed, the opposition to admission of Chinese irto Hawaii be-coming evident. Messrs. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.), Perkins (Rep., Cal.) and others op-posed the amendment. Mr. Mitchell wanted it referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Mr. Perkirs asked Mr. Burton if it was

not true that the planters in Hawaii wanted cheap labor and if that was not the kernel in the nut. Mr. Perkins said the planters made 30 per cent., while the farmers in Kansas made 6 per cent. with white labor. Mr. Burton denied that the planters made a profit. On the contrary, they had passed dividends and were now prostrate for lack of labor.

Mr. Penrose moved to lay the amend-ment on the table, and the motion prevailed. Consideration of the bill was not finished and it went over and it went over.

The section of the bill attached as a rider prohibiting the sale of liquor in the capital remains in the bill, the committee amendment striking it out being lost.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

No Longer Any Doubt That the Senate Will Ratify It. Washington, Dec. 9. - The Republicans of the Senate have formally agreed to submit to the House of Representatives for its approval the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty

when it shall have been ratified by the That it will be so ratified there is no longer That it will be so ratified there is no longer any doubt. Even the most radical of the beet sugar Senators of last session, like Burrows of Michigan, Elkins of West Virginia and Perkins of California, are willing to vote for a treaty that does not provide for a greater reduction than 20 per cent, on importations between the United States and Cuba.

#### Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.- The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be United States Consul, Thomas P. Modat of New York, at Turk's Island, West Indies

Receivers of Public Moneys—E. D. Owens, at North Platte, Neb. Edward E. Garrett, at Beise, Idaho: William A. Hodgman, at Halley, Idaho

Army—To be Second Lieutenant by transfer from artillery corps to cavalry arm, John V. Spring, Jr.

To be Second Lieutenants of infantry.

V Spring, Jr
To be Second Lieutenants of infantry,
Nicholas W Campainol of New Mexico, John
Gordon, Macomb
To be Major in the artillery corps, Capt
Edward T Brown
To be Captain, artillery corps, First Lieut
Frederick W Phastere
To be First Lieutenant, artillery corps,
Second Lieut Lewis S Ryan
To be Captain of infantry, First Lieut
Joseph F Janda, Eighth Infantry

# F. R. Scovel Not in a Brawl.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. -Frederick Roose

velt Scovel, who was reported to have been arrested in New York, has sent the following letter to the local papers: my cousin, Mr. Roosevelt Schuyler, denying my presence in a street brawlin New York on Dec. 5. I am endeavoring to find the man who assumed my name on that occasion, and wish to say positively that I have not left Washington since October last I wish to affirm the statement made by

FREDERICK ROOSEVELT SCOVEL Would Abolish New Orleans Mint. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-George E. Roberts. Director of the Mint, was before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations this morning and made an argument in favor of the abolition of the New Orleans mint. He said the mints at San Francisco and Philadelphia had sufficient capacity to coin all the money needed. He recommended that the build-ing be used as an Assay Office.

Overtime Pay for Customs Inspectors. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. - In the House today Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) called up the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay customs inspectors at New York \$1 a day additional for services for over hours in examining passengers' baggage, and it was passed

# Hollday Recess of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. - The resolution providing for the holiday recess from Dec. 20 to Jan. 5 was reported in the House to-day by Mr. Payne, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and agreed to

W. J. Youngs's Appointment Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. The Senate to-day confirmed a long list of appointments, including that of William J. Youngs of New York, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

#### Army and Navy Orders WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 These army orders have

been issued

The resignation of Cadet James B. Shouse, third class, Military Academy, has been accepted.

Major Charles H. Andrews, Surgeon Volunteers, is bonorably disenarged.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Commissary, from New York city to Governors Island.

Major Walter L. Finley, Eleventh Cavalry, to duty in Additional General's Department.

Major Walter L. Finley, cavalry, Assistant Adjutant, report to Commanding General Division of the Philippines.

Leaves of absence—Capt. Raiph H. Stogsdale, Thirtteth Infantry, rectuiling offeer, for six days: Capt. George Med. Weeks, Fourteenth Infantry, extended to include Jan. 31. been issued

These naval orders have been issued: Commander F. A. Wilner, to Pensacola Nava Passed Assistant Paymaster A. F. Huntington, com Franklin and hold self in readiness for orders to sea.

Midshipman J. E. Gay, from Wisconsin to the Hancock.

# Police Station House Affre.

A slight fire in the West Sixty-eighth street police station about 9 o'clock last night woke up the reserves. The sergeant on duty said it had been caused by "im-perfect insulation of the radiator." Firemen chopped away the burning woodwork

A Liberal Education and a Benediction are the Church's best gift to its sons. Every father who teaches his children to read THE SUN gives them an education and a blessing. -Adv.

# DINNER TO JUSTICE HARLAN.

GREAT GATHERING OF EMINENT JURISTS PRESENT.

25th Anniversary of His Going on Supreme Court Bench Speeches by Justice Harlan, President Roosevelt, Senator Hoar and Others 300 Present

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ascension of Justice John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court bench was celebrated this evening by a banquet given him by the members of the bar of that court. The affair was national in its character, and the committee having it in charge, which was headed by Attorney-General Knox, represented every one of the nine judicial districts under the Supreme Court, embracing every State in the Union

The occasion brought together probably the greatest gathering of distinguished jurists that was ever held in this country. The list included the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the members of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Judges of the Court of Claims, Senators and Representatives, who are members of the Supreme Court bar, as well as jurists

from all parts of the country. Attorney General Knox was to have presided, but he is ill in Florida a.d sent a telegram of regret a' his inability to be present, which was read by Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, who presided in his stead About 300 guests were present.

Three sons of Justice Harlan sat at th table with him. The late Thomas B. Reed was one of the subscribers to the hanque and was to have been one of the speakers The banquet began promptly at 7:/5 and all the courses had been served when the President reached the hall at 9 to. Preside t Roosey It was received with applause. He said:

applause. He said:

I consider it a personal privilege to be here to-night to do honor to a career which hashonored America. It is not an idle boast of this country when speaking of the court on which Justice Harlan sits, to say it is the most illustrious and important court in all the civilized world. It is not merely our own people who say it, for it is the verdict of the other nations of the world as well.

Justice Harlan has served for a quarter of a century he has exercised a powerful influence over the good statesmanship of the country, of a kind such as is possible only under our form of government.

Fellowing the President's speech Mr.

Following the President's speech Mr. MacVeagh spoke. Justice Harlan, after expressing his gratitude for the great honor done him, said it was more than his poor services deserved. Mr. Harlan referred to the fact that there had been no moment during his term of service when he had not been deeply sensible of the awfut responsibility resting upon every member of the court and said:

court and said:

The power of the Supreme Court for good as well as for evil can scarcely be exaggerated. If it cannot actually shape the destiny of our country it can exert a commanding influence in that direction. It can by its judgment strengthen our institutions in the confidence and affections of the people or more easily than any other department of the government.

It can undermine the foundations of our Government system. It can undo the work of the fathers by abrogating old canons of Constitutional construction that have helped to make this the foremost nation of the earth, it can to use the works of Chief Justice Marshall. Explain away the Constitution of our country and leave it a magnificent structure indeed, to look at, but totally unit for use."

for use."

But we all rejoice that it has it in itspower to hold, and in the indgment of America it has sturdily held, the country in the path of safety.

If our institutions should be assailed and overthrown no matter by whom or in what way—whether by arbitrary nower, by corruption or by lawlessness the last citadel to be taken by the assailants will be our incomparable judicial organization.

Chief Justice Fullowed and paid a

Chief Justice Fuller followed and paid a sympathetic tribute to his associated.
Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, after expressing his pleasure at this opportunity honor Justice Harlan, said:

to honor Justice Harlan, said:

This great tribunal, which keeps the forces of State and nation alike within their appointed bounds, must depend for its authority into the respect and confidence of the prople. That respect and confidence of the prople must in my judgment depend upon the influence of the legal profession. A court which has their support will endure.

A court without their respect will tertish. The bar and the court must stand by one another. An independent judiciary and an unright and fearliess bar are equally essential to the administration of justice, according to the system we have inherited from our English ancestors, and which we think better than any other.

There is, it seems to me, everything in

ter than any other.

There is, it seems to me, everything in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court to satisfy the lottest desire of which human nature is capable. In it unite dignity, authority, permanence, security, honor, lasting fame, the most lofty of intellectual occupations rendered delightful by lofty intellectual companionship and the consciousness of being among the great benefactors of mankind. And when, after twenty-flye years of service, we say of any man that he has worthily filled that place, there is nothing more to be said and there is nothing more to be desired.

#### LONDON DOCK BILL BEATEN. Vote in the House 138 to 129 A Four

Hours' Debate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. After four hours' debate to-day the House struck out the enacting clause of the London Dock Charge bill by a vote of 138 to 129.

The passing of the bill was advocated by Tawney (Rep., Minn.) and Richardson (Dem., Ala.), and opposed by Wanger, Adams and Dalzell (Rep., Pa.), Burleson and Burgess (Dem., Tex.), and Mann (Rep.,

The chief objections urged against the bill were that it proposed an unconstitutional restriction upon the right of contract, and that the charge complained of, instead of being oppressive and a discrimination against United States shippers, was really a discrimination in their favor, and less than e charge their shipments would other-ise be legally subject to. The House discussed the bill at the last

remains a suspending the last the last session of Congress and since that date the Senate has passed identically the same bill. It prohibits the insertion in any bill of lading issued by a steamship company for the transportation of merchandise between the United States and any foreign

ports any clause requiring the shipperto pay any dock or landing charges for the delivery or discharge of the cargo.

The reason for the proposed legislation, set forth in the report on the measure was that such charges were made only against exports from the United States and, by the eration of the steamship companies, merican shippers were obliged to contract themselves out of business at London

#### IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY. Senator Kean to Give a Ball-Tea at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. Senator Kean of New Jersey will give a large ball in honor of Miss Christine Roosevelt on Jan. 13, at which time she will be a guest at the White

Mrs. Roosevelt sent out invitations day for a tea to be given at the White House on Friday between 4 and 5 o'clock. Four or five hundred guests will be present. or five hundred guests will be present.

Mrs. Roosevelt will also entertain at a tea
for the same number of guests on Dec. 18,
the day following the President's dinner
to the Cabinet. Seventy-five guests will be
entertained at the Cabinet dinner, the
table for which is now being made.

Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian
Ambassador, and Signora Mayor des
Planches have sent out invitations for a
dinner on Monday, to be followed by a large
musicale and reception. They will enter-

musicale and reception. They we tain at a smaller dinner on Friday

# LOFTUS' Great Sale

# \$50,000 Worth of Woolens

Begins TO-DAY

The Loftus store at 150 Nassau Street is closed and the business concentrated under one roof-1191 Broadway, hereafter the only New York Loftus Store.

The one-store plan is best: we believe in it, and so closed our 150 Nassau St. establishment yesterday, sold the fixtures and lease, but transferred all the goods to our one store, 1191 Broadway, near 28th St., where they are now displayed.

With the stocks of two stores crowded into one (\$50,000 worth in all) we're in good humor to cut prices--we must do it to relieve the congestion. Besides, a hard and fast rule here is not to carry goods over.

# Overcoats and Suits, To Measure, \$15.

Many patterns that were bought to sell at \$20 and \$25, pure, rich, warm, wool overcoatings; neat, dressy suitings, all now \$15. Every piece new.

The stocks are large, but the saving opportunity is great; better come quick. Don't allow the cold snap to rush you into ready-mades; our facilities are ample for prompt work.

And remember, only one Loftus store now. Personal attention to every order.

# W. C. Loftus & Co. Tailors to Men,

1191 Broadway, near 28th St., New York.

MANUFACTURERS GO BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE.

AGAINST AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

They Say It Would Increase the Cost of Production 25 Per Cent. and Restrict Market to This Country Coercion in Shortening a Man's Working Hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. Before the Senate 'ommittee on Labor this morning a number of manufacturers were heard in opposition o the Eight-hour bill. Among them were E. F. Du Brul of Cincinnati, vice-president of the National Metal Trades Association John Kirby, Jr., of the United States Manu facturing Company, of Dayton, Ohio; A. H. Bullard of Bridgeport, Conn.; E. Hoard Mason of Buffalo, N. Y; Daniel A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C., and Judge Joseph K. McCannon, representing the Cramp ship yards and the Homestead and Bethle em steel works.

These opponents of the measure declared that the primary object of the bill was to force a universal eight-hour law on the manufacturers of this country and that if such a condition should come to pass the export product of the United States would be severely injured, as an eight-hour law would increase the cost of production 25 per cent, and in time restrict the market of American manufacturers to the boundaries of their own country.

The speakers asserted that the labor leaders well knew of this condition when the bill was framed and were equally well aware that its provisions tended to abrogate the personal liberties of the people, which was the usual characteristic of class legis-Mr. Kirby aroused the ire of Frank Morri-

son, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, when he said that the infamy or Labor, when he said that the intamy contained in the Anti-Injunction bill now pending before the Senate Committee on Judiciary, was repeated in the Eight-hour bill. Mr. Morrison protested against Mr. Kirby's remark, and Senator Mctomas cautioned the witness to confine himself strictly to the subject under consideration. Mr. Du Brul asserted that it was always the desire of the labor organizations to control, as far as possible, the output of the manufacturers, and that they had a way of restricting this output by concerted action. Mr. Du Brui stated that in order to offset these designs of the unions many manufacturers had adopted a precium plan, which afforded the workman an incentive

to accompaish as much work as possible within a stated time.

In touching on the effect the bill would have upon Government contracts, Mr. Du Brul said that it would be impossible for the manufacturers to run their shops on short time for the Government and longer time for the market. The speaker analyzed that clause in the bill which positively prohibits a workman engaged Government work from labornig lon than eight hours a day, no matter what his own impulses might be in that direction oercion," remarked the witness, "is the basis of all labor movements to-day and thi particular clause certainly illustrates it. The labor unions are going to step too far

in this matter and have brought themselves in contact with socialism of the worst type, which, in the end, cannot but harm them." LEMAIRE ET

# PARIS



name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy: otherwise you will buy worthless imitations. For sale by all responsible dealers.

# A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

# The Pianola

We have prepared for the holiday season a large assortment of Pianolas and Orchestrelles in a variety of choice woods. Your inspection of these instruments is cordially invited.

The AEOLIAN CO. AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

Siberian Squirrel Coats, trimmed with various furs, in stock or to order without extra charge. C. C. SHAYNE, Manu-facturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

#### DIED.

BOWRON. On third day (Tuesday), twelfth month, ninth, 1902, at 327 Central Park West, Hannah C. Bowron, daughter of the late Henry C. and Deborah Bowron, in her 83d year. uneral ceremony at Friends' Meeting House. Rutherford place and Fifteenth st., on sixth day (Friday), at 12 o'clock, noon. Interment

Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., Roswell France Easton, Jr., aged 2 years 3 months 14 days. ERNSEY On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1902, Joseph Reynolds Guernsey.
Funeral services at his late residence, 527 Madison av., on Taursday, Dec. 11, at 5 P. M. Interment at Armenia, Dutchess county, New

EASTON -Suddenly, on Dec. 8, 1902, at Lowerre

KEYES. On Monday, Dec. 8, after a severe lilness Ellish C. Keyes, in the 59th year of his age. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence. 29 Wes 89th st., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10. at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

McLOUGHLIN.—On Tucsday, Loc. 9, Rev. Thomas McLoughlin, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, N. Y., in the 77th year of his age and the fifty-second of his Divine office and mass on Friday, Dec. 12, At 19 o'clock. The reverend elergy and friends are invited to attend.

are invited to attend.

MORE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1902, in his 59th year, Heary Francis Moore.

Funeral services at his late residence, Crow's Nest, Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday evening, 815 o'clock, Train leaves foot Liberty st. 7.30 for West 8th st. station. Funeral at convenience of family, Boston papers pleasy PHPLPS - Suddenly, on Dec. 9, 1992, at Alken, S. C., of typhold fever, Sheffield Phelps of Teanerk, N. J., younger son of the late William Walter

Funeral private. Interment at Simsbury, Conn. PINKHAM. On Monday, Der. 8, 1902, at his home Charles Henry Pinkham, aged 52. Puneral services at Lenox Avenue Unitaria; Church on Taursday merning, at 10 o'clock.

Boston and Salem papers please copy REID Suddenly, on Dec. 7, at Sturges, Mich., ervices at St. Andrew's Church, 127th street and Fifth ave., on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M. Ja-

# MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS.

REED. -MINUTE ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK LIFT INSURANCE COMPANY ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS BRACKETT REED.—We record with profound sorrow the death on the morning of Dec. 7 of our associate, the Honorable Thomas Brackett Reed, aged 63 years. Mr. Reed was one of the striking figures of his time. In the public eye almost constantly for

a quarter century, he leaves a name which will for all time be an inspiration to righteousness, courage and real leadership.
We record our admiration for what he did, what he said and what he was. He gave substantially all his life to the service of the Republic, and in the crisis which mos distinguished his career he distinctly and per manently advanced the efficiency of popular government. This was a rare service, calling

of leadership of the first order.
Whenever he spoke the people listened. The
power of conviction ran through all his public utterances, and he influenced men not alone by his eloquence, but by assuming always that his audience was patriotic and honest and without passion seeking light.

the time for high courage and qualities

le wrote the English language with a simplicity and purity that rival Bunyan's, and with a logic that was as mercliess as Jonathan Edwards's He was east in a giant mould. His majestic figure suggested power, conviction, dignity, yet a ripple of genuine laughter followed him He had a high and saving sense of humor, to

which was added a kindly cynicism, which made him the delight of his friends and a terror to all pretenders. He hated sham, and he did not like error even when it was honest. In the fulness of his mental powers death from the inspiration of such a personality and

such a life, we mourn profoundly, as we realize that we shall not again greet him within this circle; but what he did and what he said and what he was remain. ere, as in the hearts of his countrymen, without distinction of political or religious creed, his memory will abide, that memory will teach us, and all men, the value of simplicity and courage and directness and civic righteousness; it will be eloquent, too, of the salvation that flows from a sense of humor, it will per-petually testify that men can be great and gentle, that they can be strong and yet lov

While he has gone from us, he is yet here, and

he will remain. JOHN A. McCALL. EDMUND D. RANDOLPH: DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, THOMAS P. FOWLER.

JAMESSTILLMAN, ALEXANDER E. ORR, Executive Committee

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

LUXURIANT HAIR with its youthful color assured by using l'anassa's Hair Balsam. Hindeaconna, the best cure for corns. Idets COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS. For Young Men and Women - City and Country.

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durable, extra long boas, \$50 to \$75; Muffs, \$25 to \$35; extra large, \$40 to \$50. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Some Papers Claim Everything.

Some Papers Claim Everything.

The Sun doesn't it may be the best newspaper in the United States and some folks think it is. But if it isn't it ought to be, it puts a premium on brains and pays the premium. It establishes a quarantine against mediocrity and maintains it. It staff is the highest paid of any newspaper staff in the world. They are at work in every quarter of the globe and the best products of their brains are found in The Sun.—Adv.